

COMSTOCK KNOCKS AT THE LEXOW DOOR

But He Gets no Chance to Make
His Explanation.

BOTH GOFF AND LEXOW OBJECT

The Attorney Says Comstock Must
Itemize His Charges Against Him.

While Senator Lexow Says That the Matter
Is Beyond the Scope of the Committee—
Comstock Very Angry at the Refusal—
Inspector Williams and Commissioner
Martin on the Stand—Last Session To-day.

New York, Dec. 28.—When the session of the Lexow committee opened this morning Senator Lexow said that he had received a letter from Mr. Comstock, but that the senators did not think it right to have Mr. Comstock come to court, as the matter was outside the scope of the committee.

Mr. Goff then said: "Through the kindness of the Associated Press, I have been supplied with a copy of an interview with Mr. Comstock last night, and I will now say that I decline to say anything or have any communication with Mr. Comstock until he puts in writing all he knows, and all he is prepared to say, in reference to a certain case in which he says I was prosecutor while holding the position of assistant district attorney."

"The chair is still open for any person who wishes vindication, and as this committee will have to adjourn very soon, I feel certain that there will be a number of claimants for vindication after the session has ended."

Inspector Williams was then called to the stand. Comstock questioned his witness closely, as in the preceding day, but failed to develop anything important. Inspector Williams' answers were several times during the examination, and was once reprimanded by Senator Lexow.

After Williams was excused, Anthony Comstock came into the room and spoke to the commissioners just at this time.

Mr. Comstock was evidently very angry, and when the senators adjourned for recess, he announced to the reporters that he intended to publicly vindicate himself against the allegations made yesterday by Louis S. Streep.

Meritt Rosenfeld was then called to the stand. He declined to give his address, saying he feared ill-treatment at the hands of the police. He described a visit to Inspector Williams. Said he:

"I was outside my boarding-house with a friend of mine, who tried to open the door. It was 2 o'clock in the morning. A policeman came and told my companion to move on. When he tried to explain the officer struck him with his club. When I went to complain I said to Inspector Williams—"

"But Williams says he does not know you," retorted Mr. Goff.

"He is a liar," replied Rosenfeld. "He threatened to throw me out of the station and said: 'You d—d Shenker killed Christ for thirty pieces of silver and I shall have nothing to do with you.'"

After recess Delaney took the stand, after Mr. Goff had called for Capt. and Mrs. Martineau and Capt. Meekin without result.

The captain got badly mixed up in his answers to Mr. Goff's questions. He got hurt about ten years ago while arresting one

OF RILEY GLOVER'S BROTHERS

at the Bowery and Hester street, and although he was shot in the eye he fired at the man who was escaping in a carriage, and shot him dead.

The captain made such a silly exhibition of himself that Mr. Goff called him a sorry, certain that your life is dead. I have always heard you spoken of as a brave officer and I do not think you have fully recovered from your injury. You are excused."

Capt. Delaney has no time in getting out of court.

Capt. Thomas Ryan, of the Kingsbridge precinct, was the next witness, and he, like Delaney, was the possessor of a very rich tongue.

Police Commissioner James J. Martin and District Attorney Felt were called into the courtroom while Capt. Ryan was on the stand, but they did not join in the merrier which the captain's quaint answers and explanations provoked.

He was excused until to-morrow morning and told to bring his

WIFE'S BANK BOOK

with him.

Commissioner James J. Martin was then called to the stand.

"Mr. Martin, it has been said that the liquor dealers had ceased to pay any money to the police. Is that so?" Mr. Goff asked.

"I do not know anything about it."

"Commissioner Sheehan said that the liquor dealers had been paying blackmail, and that they were notified not to pay any more."

"I never knew of such a notice to them."

"Did the commissioners not try to find out whether these men were paying blackmail?"

"We had no facilities to do so, except through the superintendent, and I spoke to the present superintendent and his predecessor of the rumors of money being collected from the liquor dealers. I did not feel justified in asking detectives to look the matter up, as I did not think I could get proper information. I never held a conference with representatives of the liquor dealers. I met Buckley, Holland and Sheehan in a restaurant but did not have any conversation on the subject you speak of."

"Were the police captains changed to different precincts on account of their receiving blackmail?"

"No, sir. We also

DEPENDENT ON SUPT. STANES

to see that the captains did their duty, and we believed him to be a capable and efficient officer."

He acknowledged that requests for transfers were made by friends of the captains and politicians, but he did not think transfers thus made had any detrimental effect on the department.

He denied that any friction had occurred between Supt. Byrnes and himself.

In reply to further questions as to payment of money, Commissioner Martin said:

"I have heard of money being paid for promotions in the police department and also of money paid for appointments in the force. I never could get any information in reference to the subject. Any man whom I recommended never paid any money, as I would not be a party to such a thing. If I knew a man paid money he could not get on the force or remain on it. During the session of this committee I have

BEARD MEMO OF TRINITY

and I am very sorry to have been connected with the department while such testimony was brought out. By no act of mine have I contributed to such a state of affairs. It may possibly continue when we are all dead and gone, as it has been said that it has occurred since this committee has been sitting."

Mr. Goff then said: "I saw Gen. Miles a few days ago, and he told me that when Col. Lee was organizing the police for the Chicago fair no applicant who came with a recommendation was appointed, and in consequence that force was the best ever organized on the continent."

"I have very great reasons for doubting Gen. Miles' or Col. Lee's statements as to the best force," said Commissioner Martin.

Continuing he said: "For physique and

Intelligence the police force of New York cannot be excelled by that of any other city."

"It has been shown to be the most despotic and corrupt," retorted Mr. Goff.

"Well, there has not been any investigating committee in all other places as yet," was the rejoinder, at which commissioners and spectators laughed heartily.

Mr. Martin then left the stand and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning.

STREEP'S LETTER FOUND.

Held at the Department of Justice, Together with Comstock's Denial.

The letter which Lewis S. Streep in his testimony before the Lexow committee Thursday said he had written to the President early in last July, was received at the Executive Mansion about July 15, and without its being called to the attention of the President, was in the regular course of business sent to the Department of Justice, as it contained, among other things, allegations of a very serious character against United States District Attorney John Mott, and for the further reason that it related to an application for pardon on behalf of Streep.

The letter covers about five pages of closely written matter, and agrees substantially with Streep's testimony given Thursday. He declares that he has been persecuted for five years by Anthony Comstock, that his trial was a mockery of justice, and that Comstock had paid him large sums of money for protecting green goods men.

This letter was presented, sent to the United States attorney at New York, for within ten days after its receipt at the Department of Justice the United States attorney returned to the department Mr. Comstock's reply thereto.

His letter is even longer than Streep's, and makes a general and particular denial of all of the charges. Whether or not these letters will be sent to New York for use before the Lexow committee is not stated, but it is presumed they will be called for, and if so they will be forwarded at once.

Concerning Two ex-Captains.

New York, Dec. 28.—Police Capt. Timothy J. Creeden, who testified before the Lexow committee that he had paid \$15,000 for his promotion, filed his application to-day for re-employment from the force. At their meeting this afternoon the police board refused Capt. Creeden's request for re-employment.

Ex-Police Capt. Stephenson was to-day granted a stay of sentence until January 7, pending a hearing of a motion for appeal. The motion will be heard by Judge Gaynor in the supreme court at Brooklyn on the date mentioned.

HIS MOTIVE UNKNOWN.

Peter Murdock Fatally Wounds His Wife and Then Commits Suicide.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—Peter Murdock, a motorman on the Carrollton street car line, this evening shot his wife and then blew his own brains out with a revolver. The tragedy occurred in the residence of the couple at the corner of Chestnut and Lyons streets.

They were in the house alone and nothing was known of the horrible deed until Mrs. Berna, the mother of the young woman, called at the house. The unfortunate woman was not dead, but she was fatally wounded and was unable to tell of the affair.

Murdock was dead with the revolver lying by his side. He was thirty-two years of age and his wife thirty. She is shot in the head and will die. The couple had no children.

WILL RESUME HIS SEAT.

Senator-elect Waltham's Health Is Restored and He Will Serve His Term.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 28.—Gen. E. C. Waltham, of Mississippi, who resigned his seat in the United States Senate last January, on account of ill-health, is in this city to-day on a visit.

His health has been fully restored. He says he expects to take his seat in the Senate for the term for which he was elected in January, 1892, and which begins March 4, 1895, if at that time his health is as good as it is now.

BREAD AT 3 CENTS A LOAF.

Result of a Crusade Against the 5-cent Price in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 28.—The crusade for cheap bread here has resulted in twenty-five bakeries of this city to-day reducing the price from 5 to 3 cents a loaf.

Some bakeries reduced the price and few now are able to maintain the 5-cent rate.

Passenger Manager for the Plant System.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 28.—Col. Beverley W. Wrenn, for many years general passenger agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad until the consolidation of that system with Southern, to-day resigned his present position as passenger agent of the Memphis and Charleston to accept the position of general manager of passenger traffic for the Plant system, with headquarters at Jacksonville, Col. Wrenn is one of the oldest and best known railroad men in the South.

He was a Unique Thief.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 28.—Henry A. Leendorn, a noted Maryland and Pennsylvania horse thief, died in prison yesterday. Leendorn's mode of operating was decidedly novel.

He would steal a valuable horse, substitute a broken-down animal and set fire to the barn. He usually stole a valuable unshod colt and let it in its stead an old horse. The finding in the ashes of the animal's shoes led to Leendorn's arrest.

Result of Dime Novels.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Irving McLean, a boy in knickerbockers, was arrested on alighting from a train in Chicago to-day on a charge of twice robbing the post-office at his home, Fulton, Wis., and substituting in its place a dime novel.

McLean, who is now in the city jail, admitted his guilt, and states that his ambition is to emulate Bill Dalton and lead a band of desperadoes.

Democrats Relinquish Control.

BALTIMORE, N. C., Dec. 28.—To-day the present supreme court adjourned sine die. All of its members were Democrats. The new court, composed of two Democrats and three fusionists, will be sworn in January 1. This will be the first time in eighteen years that the court has had any members save Democrats.

Plenty of Pork Port.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 28.—The Albia place on the Bay shell road, one of the finest mansions in the South, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$3,000. In addition a number of cattle, hogs, etc., were roasted to death. Fire of incendiary origin. Capt. P. F. Albia, the owner, will rebuild.

Dynamic Outrage in Raleigh.

BALTIMORE, N. C., Dec. 28.—Another dynamic outrage has occurred, this time at Wilson, where a bomb was exploded in the center of the town. A number of houses were shaken by the concussion and the Church of the Disciples of Christ was damaged. The people are much stirred by the outrage.

No More Wood in German Warships.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says that the administration has entirely forbidden the use of wood in the building, equipment, or furnishing of men-of-war. The experienced in the Kaiser's engagement showed that wood was immediately set on fire by shells.

To Issue Receipts for Virginia Certificates.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of this city, announce that on December 31 it will be ready to issue its receipts for Virginia preferred certificates issued under the acts of 1879, 1882, and 1892.

HOWGATE'S COUNSEL PLEADS ALL IN VAIN

Attacking Points Considered Weak
in the New Indictments.

JUDGE M'COMAS IN OPPOSITION

Rules Against an Application for Time
to Consider a Demurrer.

The Defense Hoped by a Plea in Abatement
to Knock the Forgery and Embezzlement
Indictments Into Cocked Hats—District
Attorney Birney Demurred and the Court
Required Arguments to Begin at Once.

Counsel for Capt. Henry W. Howgate, charged with stealing from the government about \$130,000 while discharging office of the Signal Service Bureau thirteen years ago, think the weak point in the new indictments against their client is the clause alleging that



CAPT. HOWGATE.

he ran away to escape trial. Unless this is valid they may plead the statute of limitations. They attacked this clause vigorously yesterday.

Capt. Howgate was arraigned before Judge McComas at 10 a. m. yesterday upon two indictments for the embezzlement of \$24,230.12 and one for forgery involving \$11,800. Messrs. A. S. Worthington and J. M. Wilson were present for the defense and District Attorney Birney and William M. Lowin for the government.

The answer to the arraignment was a plea in abatement of the indictment in each case. Mr. Worthington read one of the pleas. It was directed at the clause in the indictment alleging that Capt. Howgate was a fugitive from justice from April 12, 1882, when he escaped, to September 27, 1894, when he was recaptured in New York city.

This clause states that Capt. Howgate, with the intent to evade trial and to prevent and interrupt the course of justice, fled from this District on April 12, 1882, and concealed himself elsewhere in the United States until September 27, 1894, when he was arrested in New York city, and he was found living under an assumed name for the purpose of escaping justice, and by the fact that he has escaped himself the government has been prevented from punishing him.

The pleas before the grand jury were The Stobo Farrow, Second Auditor of the Treasury; Edward Webster, a clerk in the Treasury; R. H. Hoebster, of the Western Union Telegraph Company; John B. Van Every, William L. Bushby, Morrell Marean, local manager of the Western Union; Wallace G. Bone, and Charles H. Doling.

It is alleged that the only one of these men who knows anything about Capt. Howgate's escape or his return is the guard, Charles H. Doling, in whose custody he was when he disappeared. Capt. Howgate is very sure that none of the witnesses know where he was during his absence; none of them knew whether he was elsewhere in the United States, as alleged, or in Mexico, as at one time reported, or indeed that he was not the greater part of the time right here in the District of Columbia, instead of "elsewhere in the United States."

He thinks they know nothing about his residence or dealings from the time Mr. Doling last saw him till he was brought back a prisoner. None of them even knew personally of his arrest in New York.

He also feels certain that none of these things. Therefore, he concluded that the grand jury must have based their finding with reference to his absence upon hearsay evidence. This, his counsel advised him, invalidated the indictments.

The pleas, all alike, in legal terms state that the grand jury acted upon hearsay evidence in its finding that Capt. Howgate fled to escape trial, and therefore ask that the indictments be quashed.

Judge McComas upon hearing the plea read by Mr. Worthington remarked that Capt. Howgate might use his assertions as to what the grand jury had learned upon his belief, but not upon his personal knowledge unless some grand juror had revealed

SECRETS HE HAD SWORN TO KEEP.

If there was evidence of violation of the secrecy of the jury-room, he said, the court would fully investigate. Mr. Worthington explained that no information had been obtained from any juror or from the district attorney's office.

Mr. Birney at once demurred to the plea because it is incompetent to inquire upon a plea in abatement into what has been done in the grand jury room.

Capt. Howgate's counsel asked for five days in which to consider this demurrer. Judge McComas declined to grant this.

Both Judge Wilson and Mr. Worthington made vigorous arguments for delay, but Judge McComas declined to grant even three days.

Mr. Birney then addressed the court briefly in support of his demurrer. He said nothing was better settled than that the proceedings of the grand jury are sacred and no inquiry could be made into them. Neither Capt. Howgate nor his counsel could know what testimony had been before the jury, nor could they base a plea upon assumed knowledge thereof.

Mr. Worthington replied that there could be no revelation of the grand jury's transactions before the indictment was found, but after it was entirely proper to let be known what happened in the jury room. He had often, when district attorney, given counsel of persons accused the notes of testimony taken before the grand jury. He went on to quote authorities to show that inquiries into

what had been before the grand jury could be made. A decision by Judge Wallace, of Maryland,

"GIVEN AS A PRECEDENT."

In a perjury trial involving a larceny the indictment stated that the theft had been made from persons unknown. The thief testified that he had been before the grand jury and told them from whom the goods were taken. The foreman of the grand jury had been called upon to contradict the thief's testimony.

"It was merely to support the integrity of the indictment he was called, wasn't it?" asked Judge McComas.

Mr. Worthington replied affirmatively, but went on to show that it was an inquiry into the work of the grand jury.

Before he had completed, at 2:50 p. m., court adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

MISS POLLARD'S STATEMENT.

She Says Money Cannot Compensate for What She Has Suffered.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Statements have been made that Miss Madeline Pollard intended to go upon the stage and that in person, or by attorney, she proposes following Congressman Breckinridge about the country to levy upon the proceeds of his lecture tour, just begun. Prompted by this and other statements, Miss Pollard has requested the Associated Press to give publicity to the following:

To the Associated Press:

I have not wanted to make a statement of

Arrangements for the Occasion Made by the American Federation of Labor, Which Is Not Affiliated with the Local Federation—Programme as Outlined by Representative Power, of the American Federation.

Hon. John Burns, M. P., the foremost and one of the ablest champions of the labor movement in Great Britain, will arrive here this morning from Pittsburgh and will speak to-night at Convention Hall.

Mr. Burns was scheduled to be in Pittsburgh on the 27th instant, to arrive here yesterday, and to speak to-night at Convention Hall. He was able, however, owing to his many engagements, to be in Pittsburgh only yesterday, which place he left last night and will be here at 7:40 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Power, chairman of the committee of arrangements, was at the Sixth street depot last night to receive Mr. Burns on the strength of the latter's telegram to him published in THE TIMES that he would be in the city yesterday, and it was not until 9:30 o'clock that he learned of the further delay in Mr. Burns' arrival.

The details of the reception and entertainment here of Mr. Burns have been made by Mr. Power, with whom, he said, President Tracey and Secretary Budget, of Columbia Typographical Union, will co-operate to make the meeting to-night at Convention Hall

AN UNLIMITED SUCCESS.

Mr. Power said last night that a presiding officer had not yet been selected, but that no difficulty would be experienced on that score, as there are plenty of local material out of which to choose a chairman.

A successful effort has been made, he said, to have on the stage with the guest of honor some of the most distinguished citizens. Among those named by Mr. Power as having been invited and accepting were President Cleveland, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, Congressman C. G. Conn, of Indiana, W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, Thomas R. Reed, of Maine, James G. McGuire, of California, and L. E. McGann, chairman of the House Committee on Labor. The invitations to these, he said, include the desire that they should address the meeting.

Mr. E. W. Oyster, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, will speak on the "History of the labor movement in Great Britain as compared with the labor union in the United States."

Addresses are expected, he said, from Mr. Milford Spohn, president of the local Federation of Labor, and Master Workman Simmons, of District Assembly, No. 68, Knights of Labor.

WELL DISCUSSION OF LABOR QUESTIONS.

It will thus be observed that those who attend will have ample opportunity to hear one of the greatest and most important questions of the day ably, fully, and interestingly discussed. Mr. Power desired that it should be especially that the American Federation of Labor has taken full charge of all the arrangements for the tour of Mr. Burns, and that President Gompers, of the American Federation, as his representative, has undertaken to answer all communications sent to him as to making dates for Mr. Burns.

Mr. Burns and Mr. Gompers will stay at the Metropolitan Hotel while in the city.

OBJECTED TO BURNS.

Col. Read Denounces His Criticism of America at the Pittsburgh Convention.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28.—The joint convention of miners and operators is in session here. The attendance is small. Among those present is Col. W. P. D. of Chicago.

John Burns, the English labor leader, was also present at the morning session, but Col. Read made a speech against Burns' presence and denouncing his criticisms of America.

Col. Read in objecting to Commoner John Burns being granted a seat in the convention, said in part:

"I have no objection whatever to listening to the views of Mr. Burns upon labor matters or sociology. My protest is simply directed against a glaring abuse that has become in this country intolerable. When Mr. Burns came to Chicago he was taken by the hand by many of our leading citizens. He also abused the hospitality of our city and the properties of good breeding by indulging in criticism of American matters in which he mingled much of flattery, but more of hostile criticism. At that time I predicted that he would return to England and imitate the example of other foreign adventurers by writing slanderous books about our country. It is time to stop the honoring of such characters of this kind."

Addresses on the mining situation were made by President Mollath of the Miners' Union, and Col. Read. The situation was thoroughly canvassed, and both urged against a strike if it could be avoided. At the opening of the morning session Col. Read, as chairman of a committee, reported a resolution for the appointment of a commission of three miners, three operators, and two disinterested persons to formulate some plan to stop the outburst methods.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28.—The scale for the on-going year has been presented to the workmen at the upper and lower Union Mills of the Carnegie Steel Company in this city. The scale involves a general reduction in skilled labor. In some instances the decrease of wages will amount to 50 per cent.

Tonnage men have been reduced 5 and 10 cents per ton. Some of the workmen claim that the cut will equal 50 per cent, or 52 per day. The capacity of the two mills average from twenty to sixty tons per day.

Failed for a Half Million.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The dry goods and millinery firm of J. Lichtenstein & Sons, of Nos. 273 to 18 Grand street and Nos. 62 and 64 West Twenty-third street, assigned yesterday. The liabilities they were probably about \$450,000, while the assets are not expected to realize more than half that sum. The announcement that this firm has gone to the wall will be a surprise to the trade. It had been long established and enjoyed excellent credit.

No Chance of Converting A. R. U. Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—United States District Attorney Knight stated to-day that he would shortly recommend to Attorney General Olney to dismiss the charges against at least three-fourths of the A. R. U. men now under arrest in this district charged with conspiracy growing out of the recent strike. He believes that there is no chance of convicting them.

Lippert Acknowledges His Identity.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—William A. Lippert, wanted in Cape Colony for extensive forgery, committed there in 1889 and 1890, has acknowledged his identity and expressed a willingness to return to the Cape and stand trial.

Decision in the Jarvis-Conklin Suit.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—In the suit of Benjamin M. Fowler and others against the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company, to remove the trustees, Judge Laconte, in the United States court, has rendered a decision denying the motion for their removal.

Killed in a Boiler Explosion.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Dec. 28.—A sawmill boiler exploded at Bon Ayr, Barren county, killing five men and badly scalding several more. The names of four of the dead are Bird, Fann, Derrington, and Spark. The mill was the property of Hard Derrington and was almost totally destroyed.

Blown Into the River.

NEWARK, Ohio, Dec. 28.—Gilbert Jameson, one of Newark's oldest residents, while walking across the Lake Shore bridge at Huron, was blown into the river and drowned. The body has not yet been found. The river has since frozen over.

Sheriff in Charge of a West Superior Bank.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 28.—At 2 o'clock this morning a deputy sheriff took possession of the Bank of West Superior. It has been known for some time that the bank was in financial straits, and the city attorney decided that to protect the city a receiver should be appointed.

Decision in the Jarvis-Conklin Suit.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—In the suit of Benjamin M. Fowler and others against the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company, to remove the trustees, Judge Laconte, in the United States court, has rendered a decision denying the motion for their removal.

Killed in a Boiler Explosion.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Dec. 28.—A sawmill boiler exploded at Bon Ayr, Barren county, killing five men and badly scalding several more. The names of four of the dead are Bird, Fann, Derrington, and Spark. The mill was the property of Hard Derrington and was almost totally destroyed.

Blown Into the River.

NEWARK, Ohio, Dec. 28.—Gilbert Jameson, one of Newark's oldest residents, while walking across the Lake Shore bridge at Huron, was blown into the river and drowned. The body has not yet been found. The river has since frozen over.

Sheriff in Charge of a West Superior Bank.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 28.—At 2 o'clock this morning a deputy sheriff took possession of the Bank of West Superior. It has been known for some time that the bank was in financial straits, and the city attorney decided that to protect the city a receiver should be appointed.

Decision in the Jarvis-Conklin Suit.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—In the suit of Benjamin M. Fowler and others against the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company, to remove the trustees, Judge Laconte, in the United States court, has rendered a decision denying the motion for their removal.

Killed in a Boiler Explosion.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Dec. 28.—A sawmill boiler exploded at Bon